Outline

• OpenHW Group Overview
• Brief History of Open Source SW (OSS)
• OpenHW ~ 2 Years Later – Lessons Learned
  • Lesson 1 – Permissive Use
  • Lesson 2 – IP Quality
  • Lesson 3 – Roadmap & Ecosystem
• Summary
• **OpenHW Group** is a not-for-profit, global organization registered in Ottawa, Canada and Brussels, Belgium

• OpenHW ecosystem is driven by members (corporate & academic) and individual contributors where HW and SW designers collaborate in developing open-source cores, related IP, tools and SW such as the CORE-V Family of open-source RISC-V processors
  - International footprint with developers in North America, Europe and Asia
  - Providing an infrastructure for hosting high quality open-source HW developments in line with industry best practices
  - Strong support from industry, academia and individual contributors worldwide
Working Groups & Task Groups

- Board of Directors approves elected Chairs of Working Groups and has final approval of working group recommendations
- Technical Working Group
  - Cores Task Group
  - Verification Task Group
  - SW Task Group
  - HW Task Group
- Marketing Working Group
  - University Outreach Task Group
- OpenHW Asia Working Group
- OpenHW Europe Working Group
- Together with internal OpenHW Group engineering staff, member company development engineers (FTEs / ACs) establish and execute OpenHW Group projects
  - 20+ active projects across CORE-V RTL, Verification, GCC / LLVM, IDE, RTOS, FPGA, SoC, etc.
  - with more projects in the pipeline
Technical Working Group (TWG)

• Co-Chair: Jérôme Quévremont, Thales Research & Technology

• Drive the overall technical direction, development roadmap and project execution for all technology related activities within the OpenHW Group and oversee the Task Groups
  • TWG is essentially the OpenHW Group company’s “R&D / Engineering Organization”

• OpenHW Group engineering release methodology is based on the Eclipse Development Process
  • All OpenHW Group Platinum / Gold / Silver members are also Solutions members of the Eclipse Foundation
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Open Source is 20+ years old

• “Open Source” is the proper name of a campaign to promote the pre-existing concept of Free Software to business, and to certify licenses to a rule set.

• Christine Peterson ...suggested “Open Source” as a way to promote Free Software without the stigma of “free” in the English language.

opensource.org

Bruce Perens, Co-Founder of the Open Source Initiative
OSI 1st Decade Timeline
Advocacy & Controversy

- 1998 Term coined as rebrand for software freedom; OSI formed
- 1999 Open Source Definition published: licenses standardized
- 2000 Most open source is a proprietary replacement
- 2001 “Linux is a cancer” – Microsoft The Register
- 2002 Rush of new licenses
- 2003 SCO sues IBM over Linux Wiki SCO - Linux Disputes
- 2004 Last of Microsoft’s “Halloween Documents”
- 2005 Unix now open source (Sun Solaris)
- 2006 Open Standards Requirement (OSR) published
- 2007 Java now open source
- 2008 Most CIOs understand open source as a benefit

Source: Simon Phipps OSI
OSI 2nd Decade
Adoption & Ascendancy

• 2008 Most open source is “hidden” infrastructure
• 2011 Open source enabling web service business wave
• 2013 Open source powering cloud/container revolution
• 2015 “Microsoft ❤️ Linux”
• 2016 Windows Subsystem for Linux 1 (WSL1) announced
• 2017 Open source at the heart of most new software
• 2019 Windows Subsystem for Linux 2 (WSL2) announced
• 2020 Microsoft brings Linux GUI apps to Windows 10

Source: Simon Phipps OSI
Open Source HW Adoption Lessons

- **Lesson 1 - Permissive use**
  - permissive open-source licensing and processes to minimize business and legal risks

- **Lesson 2 - IP quality**
  - harness community best-in-class design and verification methods and contributions

- **Lesson 3 - Roadmap & Ecosystem**
  - ensure availability of IDE, RTOS / OS ports, physical design etc. and create a roadmap of cores covering a range of PPA metrics
• WhiteSource database > 4M open source packages and 130M open source files covering 200 programming languages

• Results show use of permissive open source licenses continues to rise, while usage of copyleft licenses, especially GPL licenses, continues to decrease.

Open Source License Usage - 2

Permissive vs. Copy-left Licenses Over Time

Top Open Source Licenses in 2021


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HW Companies & Open Source

- Large Systems & Semiconductor companies have very deep patent portfolios
- Copyleft / GPL style licenses are generally seen to pose a greater risk of unwanted patent exposure
- Companies need to see commercial benefit to ‘give back’ and not be forced to give back through license terms
- Apache provides permissive terms with both copyright and patent grants – also, most HW companies have already accepted Apache for SW projects
- But is Apache enough?
Solderpad Hardware License 2.1

• A permissive open hardware license

• Based on, and acts as an exception to, Apache-2.0

• SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0 WITH SHL-2.1

• Covers physical hardware as well as open silicon and gateware

• Modifies, clarifies and extends various Apache definitions, and the scope of rights to explicitly cover hardware

• Not specifically OSI approved, but we know it falls within the OSI definition of “open source” because any licensee can treat as plain Apache-2.0

• http://solderpad.org/licenses/SHL-2.1/
Solderpad: Authorship and Rights

Apache-2.0 is drafted with the terminology associated with copyright in mind (since software is primarily covered by copyright).

Copyright is extended to Rights, covering other intellectual property which can apply to hardware:

“Rights” means copyright and any similar right including design right (whether registered or unregistered), rights in semiconductor topographies (mask works) and database rights (but excluding Patents and Trademarks).

Authorship is extended to cover authorship and design.
Solderpad: Source and Object Form

• **Source** is extended to cover *net lists, board layouts, CAD files, documentation source, and configuration files.*

• **Object form** is extended to forms applicable to hardware, including physical hardware, silicon and gateware, and covers:

  any form resulting from mechanical transformation or translation of a Source form or the application of a Source form to physical material, including but not limited to compiled object code, generated documentation, the instantiation of a hardware design or physical object or material and conversions to other media types, including intermediate forms such as bytecodes, FPGA bitstreams, moulds, artwork and semiconductor topographies (mask works)
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OpenHW Verification Task Group

• Charter:
  • develop best in class verification test bench environments for the cores and IP blocks developed within the OpenHW Group
  • use the best tools for the job at hand

• Co-Chairs:
  • Robert Chu, Futurewei Technologies, Inc.
  • vacant
Industry Standard Tools

• Use industry standard languages and verification methods

![SystemVerilog](image)

![UVM](image)

• Projects need to fit easily into ecosystem companies’ EDA tool flow. Leverage the best commercial tools for the job

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May 2022
make SIMULATOR=<sim> +UVM_TEST=riscv-dv-test
CV32E4 ‘RTL Freeze’ Coverage Data

- CV32E4 Coverage Data published in our core-v-verif github repo
- Coverage told us we had...
  - Bugs in the functional coverage model
  - Low coverage in Instructions Exceptions testing
  - Low coverage of Int & Dbg corner-cases
  - Low coverage of Instruction and Data bus interface protocol
Goal: universal UVM environment for CORE-V Verif
Features of “universal” core-v-verif

- Single UVM environment:
  - UVM Testcase has control of all components.

- Corev-dv for random instruction generator:
  - Wrapper for either riscv-dv or FORCE-RISCV.
  - “Generator Configuration” provides single test-specification interface to UVM testcases.

- Eliminate need for Toolchain:
  - Generators emit machine code directly.
  - Will maintain “legacy programmers interface” to Toolchain.

- Corev-rm for the core’s reference model:
  - Wrapper for either Imperas OVPsim ISS or Spike (others possible).
  - “RM Cfg” provides single test-specification interface to UVM testcases.

- Standardize “tracer” interfaces:
  - RVFI for cores.
  - RVVI for reference models.

- Functional Coverage model independent of Reference Model.

- Transaction Scoreboarding of retired instructions:
  - May retain step-and-compare functionality.
  - Eases support for out-of-order cores.

- New “Memory Agent” component:
  - Improved randomization of memory-to-core transactions.
  - Supports rich set of virtual peripherals.
  - Supports testcase constrainable memory interface parameters, PMA, etc.
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OpenHW Cores Task Group

- Chair: Arjan Bink, Silicon Laboratories
- Vice-Chair: Jérôme Quévremont, Thales Research & Technology
- develop feature and functionality roadmap and the open-source IP for the cores within the OpenHW Group such as the CORE-V Family of open-source RISC-V processors.
- Initial contribution of open-source RISC-V cores from ETH Zurich PULP Platform and the OpenHW Group is the official committer for these repositories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Bits/Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVE4</td>
<td>32bit / 4-stage</td>
<td>A family of 4-stage cores that implement, RV32IMFCXpulp, optional 32-bit FPU, instruction set extensions for DSP operations including HW loops, SIMD extensions, bit manipulation and post-increment instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVA6</td>
<td>32 &amp; 64bit / 6-stage</td>
<td>A family of 6-stage, single issue, in-order CPU cores implementing RV64GC extensions with three privilege levels M, S, U to fully support a Unix-like (Linux, BSD, etc.) operating system. The cores have configurable size, separate TLBs, a HW PTW and branch-prediction (branch target buffer, branch history table and a return address stack).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OpenHW SW Task Group

- Chair: Jeremy Bennett, Embecosm
- Vice-Chair: Yunhai Shang, Alibaba T-Head

- define, develop and support SW tool chain, operating system ports and firmware for the cores and IP developed within the OpenHW Group

- SW TG active projects include: GCC / LLVM, IDEs, FreeRTOS, HAL, CORE-V MCU SDK, etc.
• CORE-V IDE is an open-source development under the SW TG at the OpenHW Group
• Eclipse based IDE for CORE-V development
• Includes the GCC Toolchain for CORE-V
• OpenOCD Debug Support
• “Ready-to-run” examples for Digilent FPGA boards
• Getting started guides
OpenHW HW Task Group

• Chair: Hugh Pollitt-Smith, CMC Microsystems
• Vice-Chair: Tim Saxe, QuickLogic
• define, develop and support SoC and FPGA based evaluation / development platforms for the cores and IP developed within the OpenHW Group.
• CORE-V projects leverage Digilent NexysA7 & Genesys2 FPGA boards for soft-core bring up for both CVE4 and CVA6 Families
• Real Time Operating System (e.g. FreeRTOS) capable ~600+MHz CV32E4 MCU
• Embedded FPGA fabric with hardware accelerators from QuickLogic
• Multiple low power peripheral interfaces (SPI, GPIO, I2C, HyperRAM, CAMIF, etc) for interfacing with sensors, displays, and connectivity modules
• Built in 22FDX at
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• OpenHW Group & CORE-V Family of open-source RISC-V cores for use in high-volume production SoCs
  • Visit www.openhwgroup.org for details
  • Visit OpenHW GitHub https://github.com/openhwgroup for projects
  • Learn more at OpenHW TV

• Follow us on Twitter @openhwgroup & LinkedIn OpenHW Group